THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) At present, the following 16 Central Universities are functioning in the country:—

1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
2. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
3. Assam University, Silchar.
4. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.
5. Delhi University, Delhi.
6. Hyderabad University, Hyderabad.
7. Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi.
8. Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.
9. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
10. North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong.
11. Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha.
12. Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.
13. Nagaland University, Kohima.
14. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.
15. Tezpur University, Tezpur.
16. Viswa Bharati, Santiniketan.

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, which was a State Unviersity, was converted into a Central University in August, 1994 by an Act of the Parliament.

(b) UGC provides development grants to all eligible universities and colleges, as per the prescribed norms, for recruitment of teaching and supportive staff; purchase of equipment, books and journals; construction of women's hostels, staff quarters, health centres, etc. Only those universities and colleges which have been recognised by UGC in terms of Rules framed under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act and declared fit to receive financial assistance from Central sources in terms of the Regulations framed under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, are eligible for receiving development grants. The quantum of grant payable to such universities and colleges is worked-out on the basis of various parameters such as stage of development of a particular institutions, level of teaching (under-graduate, post-graduate, single faculty, multy-faculty, etc.), students and faculty strength etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reorientation of Education System for Institutions in Rural Areas

3453. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to reorient education system and contents particularly for institutions in rural areas and towns taking into account the basic growth potential requirement of manpower in the area for boosting modern agriculture, agro-processing, agro-services, management and other related areas of rural economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the present status of technical and vocational institutional infrastructure in rural areas, State-wise; and

(d) the details of special measures envisaged and funds made available to upgrade, re-orient education system in rural areas, State-wise during the Ninth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 and its Programme of Action provides for a definite edge for education in the rural areas. This is reflected in the

programme content of the schemes taken up by the Department of Education which has an accent on capacity enrichment in rural areas in terms of institutions such as District Institutes of Education and Training-(DIETS), Block and Cluster Resource Centres and such like. There is now a decided emphasis on decentralisation of education reflected in schemes incorporating community participation and management of educational institutions in rural areas. A pro-active stance on education of the disadvantaged is part of this approach which also has a bearing on the ftment of education in the rural areas.

Although agricultural education and research is in the domain of the Department of Agriculture Research and Education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development through the Central Institute of Vocational Education and through its Community Polytechnics does play an active role in building manpower in the rural agricultural sector. A National Council of Rural Institute has been set up at Hyderabad for promoting rural higher education.

(c) A statement showing State-wise number of schools sanctioned for operationalising vocational sections at + 2 stage is at statment-I. (*see* below). The Number of Polytechnics State-wise operated under the scheme of Community Polytechnics is given at Statement-II (*see below*)

(d) The Ninth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

Statement-I

Reorientation of Education System for Institutions in Rural Areas

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Statement showing State-wise number of schools sanctioned for operationalising Vocational Sections at + 2 stage

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	668
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	200
4.	Bihar	251
5.	Goa	38
6.	Gujarat	364
7.	Haryana	98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	38
10.	Karnataka	564
11.	Kerala	310
12.	Madhya Pradesh	390
13.	Maharashtra	1141
14.	Manipur	19
15.	Meghalaya	10
16.	Mizoram	17
17.	Nagaland	8
18.	Orissa	231
19.	Punjab	282
20.	Rajasthan	155
21.	Sikkim	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	700
23.	Tripura	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	810
25.	West Bengal	39
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
27.	Chandigarh	17
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
29.	Daman & Diu	2
30.	Delhi	38
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	12
	TOTAL	6472

Statement-II

Reorientation of Education System for Institutions in Rural Areas

State-wise distribution of Community Polytechnics

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Community Polytechnics
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	9
4.	Bihar	17
5.	Goa	3
6.	Gujarat	22
7.	Haryana	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
10.	Karnataka	46
11.	Kerala	24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	33
13.	Maharashtra	26
14.	Manipur	2
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	1
18.	Orissa	11
19.	Punjab	13
20.	Rajasthan	13
21.	Sikkim	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	45
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68
25.	West Bengal	27
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	11
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	1
	TOTAL	442

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिए संसद सदस्यों का कोटा

3454. **श्री रामजीलाल:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के संबंध में प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य का दो सीटों का कोटा हुआ करता था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कोटा कब से बंद कर दिया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कोटे की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और सरकार इसे कब तक पुनः शुरू करने का विचार रखती है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। यह कोटा माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निदेश के अनुपालन में 1996-97 के सत्र से समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

(ग) प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य अब किसी शैक्षिक वर्ष में 1998-99 के शैक्षिक सत्र से केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिए दो मामले भेज सकता है।

Hike in Tuition Fee of Delhi University and its Constituent Colleges

3455. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to hike the tuition fees of Delhi University and its constituent colleges;

(b) if so, whether this increase will cover general courses of B.A. and M.A. classes only or include the professional and technical courses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, presently there is no proposal to hike the tuition fees of the University and its constituent colleges. Some colleges of the University have, however, increased the